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NEWS

OCT 20 1965
Cont Copy

Oct 3, 65

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. 24°C. Minimum 6°C.
Sun sets today at 5:57 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:56 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
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Hotel: Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema: Kabul Inter-
national Airport

VOL. IV, NO. 156.

KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1965, (MIZAN 11, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Sukarno Speaks Over Radio; Urges People To Calm, Unity

SINGAPORE, October 3, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Sukarno of Indonesia said in a speech over Radio Jakarta early today that he was in good health and was still holding the reins of office.

The President, in his first statement since the armed forces crushed an attempt to overthrow his regime September 30, said he was still the leader of the Indonesian nation, government and revolution.

He said he had summoned all generals of the armed forces and the second Deputy Prime Minister, Johannes Leimena, to a meeting yesterday to settle the "incident of September 30."

Sukarno said he was taking over control of the armed forces. He said he had entrusted Major-General Suharto with the task of restoring peace and order and had temporarily put Major-General Pronoto Rusoasamudra in control of the day-to-day administration of the armed forces.

Suharto took over temporary command of the army after Friday's attempted coup.

Sukarno said Major-General Pronoto was until now an assistant to the army Chief-of-Staff, Lieutenant-General Ahmad Yani.

Yani was reported kidnapped by the "September 30 movement." There has been no word of his whereabouts.

Sukarno called on his people to

remain calm, "let us continue developing the spirit of oneness and national unity. Let us continue to increase our anti-neocolonialism spirit and God will be with us all."

Explosion In Saigon Kills Eight Persons

SAIGON, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—An explosion was reported Saturday near a soccer field in Saigon's twin city of Cholon.

There was no immediate word on casualties. A U.S. military spokesman said that according to first reports no Americans were involved.

The reports gave no details of the explosion but it was understood to be a big detonation.

Eight Vietnamese were killed and five wounded in the blast, U.S. military sources said later.

Initial reports said two directional mines were placed near Cholon soccer stadium, presumably by Viet Cong terrorists.

At least one of them exploded. The directional mine mentioned

(Contd. on page 4)

India Objects To Having Two Ceasefire Observer Missions

NEW YORK, October 3, (Reuter).—

INDIA Saturday took issue with the decision of U Thant, the Secretary-General, to create a second observer group supervising the ceasefire with Pakistan.

G. Parthasarathi, India's permanent representative, told Thant in a letter that the entire border, including Kashmir and the international frontier are the same.

Two organisations would only create confusion and it might not be possible for India to achieve full co-operation with them both, the Indian delegate added.

In addition to the veteran U.N. military observer group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), which serves in Kashmir, Thant recently created the U.N. India and Pakistan observer mission (UNIPOM) to supervise the ceasefire to the south.

Last week, he defended his deci-

sion in a report to the Security Council on the grounds of administrative necessity since the (UNMOGIP) has no authority to act outside Kashmir.

Parthasarathi said it was clear that "there should be only one group of observers under one command to supervise the ceasefire in the entire area of conflict."

The only question to be settled was which one would take over the entire operation," he added.

Observers here said Pakistan might be expected to object to such a move.

Meanwhile, according to AP, Pakistan Saturday night claimed its forces have halted an Indian attack in the hills north of Chhamb in southern Kashmir.

A government statement issued late at night said: "there was no significant activity today. The concentration of Indian forces was still there and our troops are ready to meet any further movement by the Indians."

Pakistani government news offices announced on Thursday the receipt of an ultimatum from India that an attack would be launched upon Pakistani troops in the Chhamb sector unless they withdrew. No additional information was given until Saturday night when Radio Pakistan said Indian forces launched an attack in the Chhamb Friday.

"Information Service of India" reported that Pakistani forces are continuing to commit ceasefire violations in several areas in Kashmir.

The Pakistani troops, the report said, had been firing at Indian posts in the Khem Keran and Zawalwan sectors and had been improving their defences in the Tithwal sector.

The U.N. observers had been notified of the ceasefire violations.

Similar reports about Pakistani

(Contd. on page 4)



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol stand with children from Hamid Kindergarten who won the trophy. The Director of the Kindergarten, Mrs. Habiba Mousa, is holding the trophy.

New UAR Premier Promises Greater Supply Of Goods

CAIRO, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—The new Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic, Zakaria Mohieddin, Saturday told his cabinet that his government intended to see that a plentiful supply of basic commodities was available on the market.

A government spokesman, Abdel Kader Hatem, disclosed this after the first meeting of the new cabinet, formed Friday.

Mohieddin and his ministers Saturday took the constitutional oath of office before President Nasser.

During the two-hour cabinet session, Mohieddin said it was necessary to see that the markets were filled with commodities well before they were urgently needed.

He said the government intended to let the law of supply and demand work.

Mohieddin told the cabinet that President Nasser had authorised the expenditure of five million Egyptian pounds for housing.

Mohieddin also said relations between the government and the press should be based on frankness so that the press could share in the solution of problems.

India Claims China Intrudes Into Sikkim; Protest Lodged

NEW DELHI, October 3, (Reuter).—

ABOUT 25 Chinese troops Saturday intruded into the Indian Himalayan protectorate of Sikkim and fired on an Indian observation post, an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said.

He said the fire was returned.

The incident occurred at the 15,597-foot Yakla Pass when Chinese troops surrounded an Indian post well inside Indian territory, he said.

Further details were awaited, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile according to DPA Indian government protested against what was termed the violation of the border of Sikkim by Chinese soldiers, the "Information Service of India" reported.

The Indian government strongly protested against this violation of the border and the wanton firing at Indian personnel as well as

Parade, Songs, Dances Mark Children's Day Programme

KABUL, October 3.—

CHILDREN'S Day was celebrated throughout Afghanistan Saturday.

In Kabul, a special programme of national dances and songs was arranged at Ghazi Stadium. Children from the nursery centres of the Women's Institute, the Children Welfare Department, the Home for Distressed, and the Rural Development Department took part. American, Indian, Indonesian and German children also participated.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Prince Mohammad Nadir, Prince Mirwais and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol were present in the Royal pavilion. High-ranking civil and military officers and members of the diplomatic corps were among thousands of people who watched the show.

The programme began with a parade by the children of all the kindergartens in Kabul and American, German, Indian and Indonesian children. After the parade the Royal Anthem was sung and national dances were performed. Among other items were a farmers' dance and a flower dance. "Postman", a short play was staged and German children gave a display of physical exercises.

National unity was the theme of a series of dances and songs

by children of Hamid Kindergarten.

American, Indian and Indonesian children sang their folk songs and performed some dances.

Children from the Home for the Distressed presented a programme called "Flower Lovers" and the children of Nazo Kindergarten staged a play named "The Mysterious Field". Afghan Scouts also presented a programme.

At the end of the programme Dr. Nezamuddin Shohabzada introduced the six children selected as the best to His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah who presented them prizes. The prize-winning children were Mina Wahid Karim, Rohina Wali Zaki, Laila Omer Daftri, Ali Ahmad Faizi Secander, Farid Abdul Habib and Aziz Hamid Mobarez.

Three children from every kindergarten were introduced to Prince Ahmad Shah, who is honorary Chairman of the Children's Training Institute.

Prince Ahmad Shah expressed satisfaction over children's participation in the show and presented letters of thanks to the children.

A committee of judges declared that in the Children's Day celebrations the kindergartens have been classified as follows:

Hamid 1, Nazo 2, Home for the Distressed 3, Rural Development Department 4, and the Women's Welfare Society 5.

Many Kabul streets were decorated yesterday and illuminated last night in honour of the occasion.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Mohammad Kazim Ahang, a former reporter on the daily Ishaq, who had gone for further studies in journalism under a scholarship from the U.S. government, returned home Saturday. He studied at Michigan State University.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 3, 1965

Parliament's Main Tasks

Now that the results of the elections have been announced by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad-Yousuf the next step is the convening of the new Parliament. As the Prime Minister indicated in his broadcast to the nation on Friday night, the implementation of the Constitution on the basis of which the elections took place is the basic duty of the future government, Parliament and the judiciary. A new framework in which they should function has been provided for all three organs of the state. Each of them is independent in discharging the duties entrusted to it under the Constitution, but otherwise they are inter-dependent and should function in harmony with one another.

It is too early to express an opinion on those elected to Parliament. Since we are on the threshold of a democratic order, it is difficult to say what exactly each of our senators and representatives believes in or what his political philosophy is. Their views and attitudes will become known to the people when they start their parliamentary career and the press begins to report their activities.

One thing, however, should be clear to all. Afghanistan has adopted a new system in order to provide a better way of life for its people, to create conditions under which all Afghans have the right to express their views and have a say in the country's affairs and to ensure social, economic and political justice for all. All members of Parliament should be dedicated to these causes. They have been elected by the people because they have pledged themselves to upholding the principles embodied in the Constitution. Now will be the time for them to fulfil these pledges.

As we enter a new phase of our development with the inauguration of Parliament and the formation of a new government it will be for all three organs of the state to help the people to achieve the goals the nation has set before it.

President Johnson To Sign Bill Modernising Immigration Procedure In United States

US President Johnson journeys to the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour today to sign into a bill which modernises the long U.S. tradition of accepting immigrants to American shores from all over the globe. About 43.5 million persons, of virtually every racial and ethnic strain have come to the U.S. since the first immigration records were kept in 1820. Many of them became naturalised U.S. citizens.

Last year, 292,248 foreign nationals were admitted to permanent residence in the United States, 14,000 less than in 1963. The average number annually is about 300,000.

The new legislation will permit 50,000 more immigrants a year to enter the United States. The law, which becomes fully effective on July 1, 1968, also abolishes the antiquated national origins quota system.

This had been the basis of U.S. immigration since 1924, when a law was enacted governing immigrant quotas from each nation to the basic ethnic composition of the U.S. population in 1920.

The U.S. immigration and naturalisation service plays a leading role in helping immigrants to become citizens. First, it gives a copy of the U.S. constitution to each person and makes available pamphlets, textbooks and films about the American system of government.

Citizenship classes are conducted in schools throughout the nation to help prepare interested aliens for the naturalisation examinations.

To become a citizen, an alien must be of good moral character, be able to speak English, have lived in the United States for five years and pass an examination on U.S. history and government.

At the time of the 1960 census, there were about 10 million foreign-born persons — naturalized citizens and aliens — living in the United States. Another 24 million were of foreign-born or mixed parentage.

The number of foreign-born persons included about 100,000 from China, 227,000 from Czechoslovakia, 111,000 from France, 338,000 from Ireland, 110,000 from Japan, 121,000 from Esthonia, and 576,000 from Mexico. Also 105,000 from the Philippines, 748,000 from Poland, 84,000 from Rumania, 214,000 from Sweden, 52,000 from Turkey, 690,000 from the Soviet Union and 166,000 from Yugoslavia, 270,000 from Cuba.

Congress passed other special laws in the 1950's to accommodate Greek refugees displaced by the civil war. These laws also favoured immigrants from Italy and the Netherlands, where overpopulation became a problem because of the reorganisation of thousands of nationals from former colonies.

Migration to the United States has been the greatest mass move-

ment of people in history. It was begun by the few colonists who came to America in the early 1800's. Early English settlers set up colonies at Jamestown, Virginia and Plymouth, Massachusetts.

One of the first sights to greet immigrants arriving in the number one U.S. immigration port, New York city, is the Statue of Liberty, measuring 305 feet (92 metres) from foundation of pedestal to the torch of liberty thrust high into the air.

One famous beacon of democracy has a poem entitled "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus. Graven on a tablet within the pedestal which reads:

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame, with conquering limbs astride from land to land; here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand a mighty woman with a torch, whose flame is the imprisoned lightning, and her name mother of exiles.

From her beacon-hand glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command the air-bridged harbour that twin cities frame. "Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she with silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Pravda Reviews Management System

The decisions adopted by the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee "are of exceptional importance in the life of the party, the entire Soviet people, in the struggle for building communism," Pravda says in its leading article Saturday. These decisions embody the great revolutionary transforming force of creative Marxism-Leninism, attest to the consistent and firm application of the Leninist general line.

The article emphasises that the Central Committee plenary meeting at the same time is of great international importance. The implementation of its decisions, the new powerful upsurge of the productive forces of our country will still further consolidate the international position of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community. This shows that the balance of class forces in the world arena will still further tilt in favour of socialism, that socialism will gain fresh victories in its epoch-making competition with capitalism.

Soviet industry is developing on the sound foundation of socialist relations of production. However, the tremendously increased scales and possibilities of Soviet industry raise fresh demands and present much more intricate tasks connected with the organisation, management and planning of industrial production.

It is not a question of a mechanical return to the old system before the introduction of economic councils but of branch-of-industry management on the basis of the new principles of planning and intensification of the role of economic levers in production, on the basis of a correct, reasonable combination of centralised management and extension of operational-economic independence of enterprises. The ministry will bear the full responsibility for the complex development of its branch on the basis of up-to-date achievements of science and technology.

The purpose of the measures, outlined by the CPSU is to overcome these serious shortcomings. By means of a system of economic stimuli a direct incentive is to be created for each member of the staff of the enterprise in the introduction of new techniques in raising productivity of labour, improving quality of production, greater efficiency of production.

It has been advisable to reduce

the number of plan indices, endorsed for the enterprises from above, to invest them with the necessary means for the development and improvement of production, to improve the use of the highly important economic levers as profit, price, bonus and credit.

The task is to connect production more closely with the greater requirements of the national economy and the demand by the population. The CPSU is steadily advancing along the road of improving the forms and methods of management of all spheres of communist construction. "Step by step it is cleaning these forms and methods from the elements of subjectivism, on a firm strictly scientific foundation, is bringing them into conformity with the demands of the objective laws of the development of socialism."

The article emphasises that the decisions by the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are directly and organically linked with the decisions of previous plenary meetings—the March (1963) plenums. "They stem from the Leninist principles of management of economic and cultural construction."

The decisions of the September plenary meeting "make it possible to elevate the entire economic system to a qualitatively higher level. The broadest opportunities are opening up for fullest manifestation of creative initiative, the abilities and gifts of all workers of our industry."

"There is no doubt that this will favourably affect our entire national economy, will promote the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our fatherland, the advance of the living standards of the Soviet people."

"The implementation of the decisions of the September plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee is a matter for the entire party, the entire people," the article says. "The successful implementation of the decisions of the plenary meeting depend above all, on the organising and political activity of the party, all its organisations, the many-million-strong army of communists."

It is pointed out that the decisions of the September plenum are met with the full understanding and unanimous support of the Soviet people and with a great response abroad.

"Our friends in the socialist countries and throughout the world responded to them with profound satisfaction."

Israel's Teaches Hatred, Complains Arab Organisation

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3. (AP)—The Palestine Liberation movement complained in a memorandum published Saturday that Israel was teaching hatred of its Arab minority and asked that a UN commission be sent there "to investigate the situation and report on its findings."

The movement is an Arab organisation seeking to return Israeli territory to Arab rule. The memorandum was signed by its New York representative, Izzat Tannous, and circulated as a UN Security Council document by request of the chairman of the Arab group of UN delegations, Syrian Ambassador Rafik Ashi. Neither man asked for a Council meeting. The memorandum said Israeli authorities "are indoctrinating hatred for the Arabs in all Israeli educational institutions and discriminate against the Arabs as South Africa and Portugal do against Africans; and are doing their utmost to replace the Arab population in Israel with a Jewish population from abroad."

Pakhtunistans Express Readiness To Fight For Their Freedom, Security

KABUL, Oct. 3.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that at a nationalist jirgah held in Shalshad by the Babazi tribe participants delivered speeches on the freedom and security of Pakhtunistan.

The meeting unanimously expressed its preparedness to fight for the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Nauraz Ali Shirzai, acting Director of Exports and Imports in the Ministry of Commerce, who had gone to Tehran to collect export and import data for last year and to see the IBM statistical machines, returned home Friday.

PRESS At a Glance

Both Anis and Islah yesterday published lists of those elected to the Wolesi Jirgah and the Meshrano Jirgah. Islah carried photos of some of them. The paper devoted its editorial to Children's Day.

Children, it said, are in need of special care and attention. Before growing to adolescence a child is confronted with difficulties all the time. The slightest carelessness on the part of parents and others who look after children can endanger the life or leave a mark on the personality of the child. First of all, healthy conditions should be created for bringing up a child. Every effort should be made to safeguard him against diseases.

Child care actually begins when the mother conceives. That is why expectant mothers are under the constant observation of physicians. The fact that Children's Day is celebrated every year shows the importance of the child—a helpless creature of today and the man of tomorrow. People should realise this importance and assist organisations working for the wellbeing of children.

Roazantoon is perhaps the only organisation working for children. It has been setting up kindergartens in the capital. People expect this organisation to become more active and to start a regular welfare movement. In a city of half a million it is not enough that only 200 to 300 children should be admitted to kindergartens. More kindergartens and other facilities should be provided.

The editorial also touched on the need of playgrounds for children. They are as important as kindergartens, but unfortunately Roazantoon has not paid attention to the question. Recreational centres and children's playgrounds are more urgently required in the old city. Plots for children's parks and playgrounds were allotted in the original plans for new residential areas in the city, but since Roazantoon did not show any interest people started building houses over them after getting municipal permission. It is the Roazantoon's duty to get plans for children's parks from the municipality and start laying them out. If necessary people's help should be sought.

The editorial also suggested the establishment of better kindergartens where children could be admitted at higher fees. The editorial expressed confidence that both the government and international organisations interested in child welfare will help Roazantoon if it takes some initiative and has a practical programme of work.

In addition to lists of nominees and senators yesterday, Anis published photos of some prominent members of Parliament together with extracts from the statements published in the form of advertisements while they were campaigning for elections.

The nation devoted its attention to the election results. It referred to the fact that consultation and holding of jirgah is a tradition in Afghanistan and that many problems which would have been difficult to solve through courts have been and are being solved through jirgahs. Our people have shown their ability to meet the demands of electoral democracy. This honour is the first step.

The editorial expressed the hope that this initial success will encourage the nation and the deputies and senators to take further steps with zeal and determination towards implementation of the new Constitution.



"Caravan", work of the sixth grade students of Mahjuba-Herawi primary school for girls.

Arts And Culture

Kabul Schools Hold Week Long Exhibition Of Students' Paintings And Handicrafts

This year 113 schools took part in the arts and crafts exhibition held in Salon Khazan at Nejat High School next to the Government Monopoly. The exhibition, which ended yesterday, featured art, handicrafts and needlework by children of schools in and around Kabul. Prizes are to be given for the best specimens of handwork, drawing and for other distinguished pieces of work.

Using pencil, charcoal, water colours, and finger paints, as well as wood and soap, the elementary school children creatively portrayed their visions of reality. They depicted scenes of daily life and flower designs and animals with great realism. Their work in soap sculpture, paper mache and woodwork was both attractive and imaginative.

An overwhelming amount of excellent and professional looking needlework was on display from girls' schools, which also sent in specimens of drawing and painting. The needlework, done on tablecloth, napkins, shawls, dresses, aprons, knitted baby clothes and pillows, and some beadwork was skillful and quite impressive.

There were also a number of dolls and several very ornate candles.

Concentrating more on the fine art areas of painting and crafts, the boys' schools had contributions in oils, pencil, charcoal, soap sculpture, paper mache, rug weaving, leather work, bookbinding and ceramics. Particularly noteworthy was some fine leatherwork from the Academy of Teacher Training.

The contributions from Kabul University, though not quite as extensive, included some fine paintings, wood sculpture and excellent work both in ceramics and ceramic sculpture.

The exhibition was well attended by adults as well as students, and students from the various schools were available to explain and talk about their work.

On the whole the amount and quality of the work was quite impressive.



Paper mosaic by Dur Mohammad, 13-year-old fifth grade student of Shah Shahid primary school.

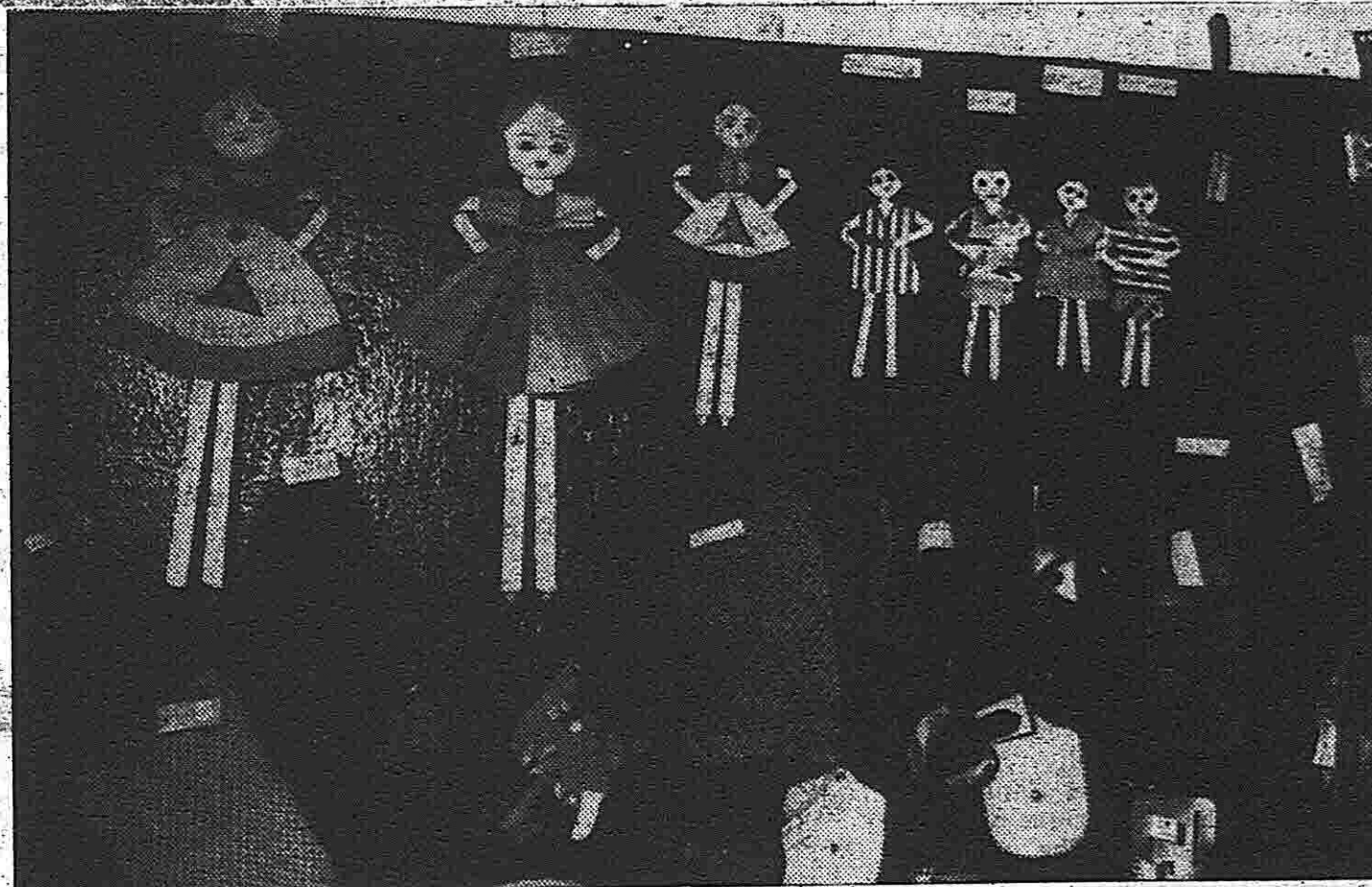
Photography Exhibition

Kabul Theatre Art is to hold a photographs exhibition towards the end of October or November. Five photographers will be chosen for awards.

Black and white photographs and or negatives will be accepted for the exhibition. Entries must be sent to the exhibitor, Kabul Theatre Art before October 15.

A jury, including Faiz M. Khairzada, acting head of Kabul Theatre Art, chairman, and Sultan Hamid, Abdul Ghafour Bishara, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Dupree, H. H. Klappert, W. R. Robert Wolf, will select the photographs to be exhibited.

The collection of photographs exhibited will be published in a book form and owners of the photographs will be given written credit on the photographs and in the catalogue.



"Happy Folks", work of 10th and 11th grade students of the Teacher's Academy.

Tackling The Cultural Dilemma Existing In Afro-Asian Nations

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Faiz Mohammad Khairzada, acting head of Kabul Theatre Art, at the Afro-Asian Seminar on Art, Literature and Culture, held this year in Lahore, West Pakistan.

Today as each Afro-Asian nation is searching and striving for some kind of identity, the cultural development or refinement or crystallisation of the nation is greatly emphasised. For these, and other, reasons ministries of culture or other cultural institutions are springing up in almost all Afro-Asian nations and the governments are spending enormous sums on them.

By simply having these institutions we cannot and must not claim to have solved our cultural problems. On the contrary, this is the bitter realisation that we are in the midst of a cultural dilemma, cultural chaos, a cultural aimlessness.

In so far as the field of fine and performing arts is concerned, the artists in the Afro-Asian nations are sharing similar problems, are excited and enthused by similar discoveries. Though some of us consider colonialism as the sole cause of our present cultural dilemma, it is not entirely the case. We must look for basic causes elsewhere. There are certain other historical and social factors, factors which demand our immediate attention.

Some of these factors are, as follows:

1. Scattered and isolated pockets of population.
2. Lack of communication within the nation or with the outside world.
3. Pseudo-religious, dogmatic interpretation of religion.
4. The general tendency of tribal-peasant societies to be inward looking, i.e. to be born with a set of answers rather than questions.
5. Lack of a qualitatively literate middle class to contain the creative minority.
5. Lack of a modern sophisticated culture.

Society is in a state of perpetual change, and the Afro-Asian societies are changing extremely rapidly, leaving the past and entering the new era, the era of science and technology—the age of the atom. Aside from its economic impact upon the Afro-Asian nations, the process of change has also broadened the outlook of the people, their "Weltanschauung". The artist being, by the gift of nature, more perceptive and sensitive than the rest of the people reacts first, whether positively or negatively, and he cannot remain aloof while a great worldwide cultural diffusion is taking place and is being transmitted to him by the new, elaborate, worldwide systems of communication.

The miracle of science and technology has brought the people of the earth closer together and has made their once big world a small one. In the remotest parts of Asia, Africa, America, the other continents, the North and the South Poles, wherever man is, he can be and is in contact with his fellow men through the miracle of technology, his transistor radio.

While this and other scientific and technological achievements for the establishment of universal communication, a blessing in itself, is greatly to be desired, and so far as it serves for peace and understanding, are of immense help for the world population, they are also for the creative artists of Asia and Africa. This communication with the world opens vast, new avenues of expression for the artist but at the same time, by exposing him to the greater world culture, forces him to become marginal and rejected both by his own nation and the "outside world". He no longer is the national artist with a narrow and limited concept but the universal artist, inspired not only by his nation, but by the world, bound not only to a national or regional sense of values but a universal one.



Faiz M. Khairzada

In short, he is the universal man who can, better than anyone else, feel, understand and crystallise the problems and aspirations of his country and people. Some of us consider this the greatest asset for an artist. Others, disagree. They feel that the creative artist must express himself not according to his universal values and experience but only his local or national one.

To these people I want to point out that psychologically it is impossible for one to completely break away from one's roots and traditions. Therefore it will not be a faulty generalisation to say that no artist, no man, can ever completely deny the heritage and tradition to which he is born. No matter how influenced and how deeply exposed to foreign thoughts and values, the artist will unconsciously express himself in his very own individualistic way, part of which will be the Asian or African in him. The result, happily, is national and universal art.

Since in the field of fine and performing arts, the theatre and, (Contd on page 4)



Children of Nazo Kindergarten performing a dance at Ghazi Stadium Saturday.

Afghan Delegate From Conference In Beirut Returns

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Fazel Rahim Mohammad, Director General of Economic and Social Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, returned home Saturday after attending a conference on marketing and export of fresh agricultural products held in Beirut.

The conference began September 10 and continued for ten days.

Methods of raising production, picking, classifying, sorting, packing and preserving fruits and vegetables and transporting and selling them at home and abroad, and the study of general markets for fresh products of the Middle and Far Eastern countries were some of the topics discussed at the conference.

In addition to delegates from eight countries, six experts from FAO and four experts from other international organisations participated.

Decisions were taken with regard to improving the quality of agricultural products so that they could compete with European products.

It was agreed that information about agricultural products should be exchanged between the participating countries. It was also decided that there should be regional cooperation for the transport of products on the basis existing among European countries.

Soviet Industrial Management Machinery Is Re-Organised

MOSCOW, October 3, (DPA).—THE Supreme Soviet of the USSR Saturday approved a new law setting up 28 national and provincial ministries on branch management of industry, Tass news agency reported.

The Soviet Union's top legislative body also approved government revision of the functions of the state planning committee, abolishing the economic councils, set up by former Premier Nikita Khrushchev, at all levels.

The national ministries will direct various branches of engineering, which demand the maximum specialisation and integration of production and maximum standardisation of parts on a nationwide scale, Tass said.

The national ministries will supervise enterprises directly, while the national-provincial ministries will work through similar ministries and agencies in the various republics of the Soviet Union, Tass said.

The Soviet government is now made up of a Premier, several Deputy Premiers, 47 Ministers, 15 Committee Chairmen plus the

Aden Demonstrators Burn Cars In Strike Against British

ADEN, October 3. (Reuters).—DEMONSTRATORS burnt three cars, overturned a dozen others and attacked the offices of Al Yaqdha Newspaper in Aden's crater district Saturday.

Riot police used tear gas in an attempt to disperse crowds of several hundreds of protesting against British policy in South Arabia. Many demonstrators were workers taking part in a 24-hour general strike.

Demonstrators also smashed water pipes, flooding roads blocked by barricades rocks, wooden boxes and rubbish to prevent security forces getting through.

Demonstrators ignored a curfew imposed from noon Saturday until five o'clock today (local), and re-assembled after riot police led by a British officer had dispersed them by repeatedly firing tear gas shells.

In addition to the three cars burnt and 12 overturned, the windows of 50 others were smashed.

Al Yaqdha Newspaper is owned by the Federal Information Minister, Abdul Rahman Girrah and Saturday's strike carried an attack on Abdul Qawee Ackawee, Aden's Chief Minister, who was ousted with his government when the British government suspended the constitution last weekend.

Some of the demonstrators were armed and they chanted "quit colonialism" and "Mackawee Mackawee" as they dodged baton-wielding police.

The British forces broadcasting station asked the hundred or more British families living in crater to

stay indoors, and any who were away from their homes to keep out of the district until Saturday evening.

At least two demonstrators were arrested. They were driven away in a police van, which was stoned.

Aden harbour and airport appeared to be at a standstill and according to shipping agents three passenger ships were diverted from the port.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. Saturday, according to an announcement from the Royal Protocol Department.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Ahmad Mir Bacha, Director of Audio-Visual Aids for the Deaf and Dumb, Habibullah Saifi and Haya Mohammad Attai, members of the Helmand Valley Authority, who had gone to Iran for further studies under USAID fellowships, returned home Saturday.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Abdul Ahad Kazimi, Director of Dyeing Department in Gulbahar Textile Factory, who had gone to Hentung at the invitation of the People's Republic of China to visit the commodities export exhibition, returned home Saturday.

On his way back Kazimi visited Japan, the Philippines, India and Pakistan to explore the possibility of buying dyes and other chemicals in Asia instead of Europe. He visited a number of textile and dyeing factories in these countries.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—In a letter to the Foreign Ministry the Embassy of the German Federal Republic has thanked the people and government of Afghanistan for the help rendered in the evacuation of its citizens into Afghanistan following the military conflict between India and Pakistan.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—A man named Mohammad Aziz was injured in a traffic accident near the Baghe Bala highway Thursday. While cycling he was knocked down by a car.

KABUL, Oct. 3.—Prof. Bausani, Professor of Dari Language and Literature at the Universities of Rome and Naples, delivered his third lecture on Baidel Saturday morning in the auditorium of the College of Letters. The subject was Baidel's realism.

A large gathering attended the lecture.

Cultural Dilemma

(Contd. from page 3)
to some extent the dance, most Afro-Asian nations lack a tradition to follow or build upon, the artists find themselves completely dependent upon the vast treasure of Western dramatic literature and the refined discipline and technique of performance and staging. Therefore, since our theatre is in an embryonic stage, we must not at once try to make it a national or mass theatre if we do not want to risk destroying it completely or extremely slowing its speed of development.

I suggest that we allow our theatre to develop along a sophisticated line and do not expect of it, at least for the time being, to cater to the mass taste. Our theatre for the time being should be exclusive and cater to the taste of the educated and the intellectual. This will give it the social prestige it needs and, at the same time, give our educated youth the opportunity to see good drama and acting in order to learn the methods and technique of the dramatic art.

This seeing and learning process will create in the minds of our youth the feeling that the theatre is yet another media or form for self-expression. As a result of this approach we will, in years to come, have a small creative minority who will be the basic, the backbone of a national theatre. This creative minority will write plays with local settings and problems and adapt the vast treasures of our past literary achievements along the lines of new and worable methods.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Mohammad Akbar Pardes has been appointed Director of Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Press and Information.

CAR FOR SALE

Chevrolet Bel Air 1953 model car in good running condition is for sale to privileged persons only. Interested persons may visit the Embassy of Pakistan, Charahi Turabaz Khan, Kabul for inspection of the car between 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on all days except Friday.

Saigon Explosion

(Contd. from page 1)
In first reports was thought to be a Claymore—a fearson weapon used by U.S. and Vietnamese forces in defence systems at camps and outposts.

The Claymore mine is usually electrically detonated and spews out slugs and shrapnel in an arc over a radius of about 100 metres. It can be placed to aim its blast in a certain direction.

Viet Cong terrorists used two of these weapons to attack a floating restaurant in Saigon last June, killing 42 people and injuring more than 100 others. It was the worst terrorist incident of the ten-year war against the Viet Cong.

Indo-Pak Problem

(Contd. from page 1)
troops strengthening their defences and trying to improve their positions had been received from the Poonch sector where the U.N. observers had also been notified.

Pakistanis had moreover been firing at Indian positions in the Mendhar sector, but had not been able to register any success, the service alleged.



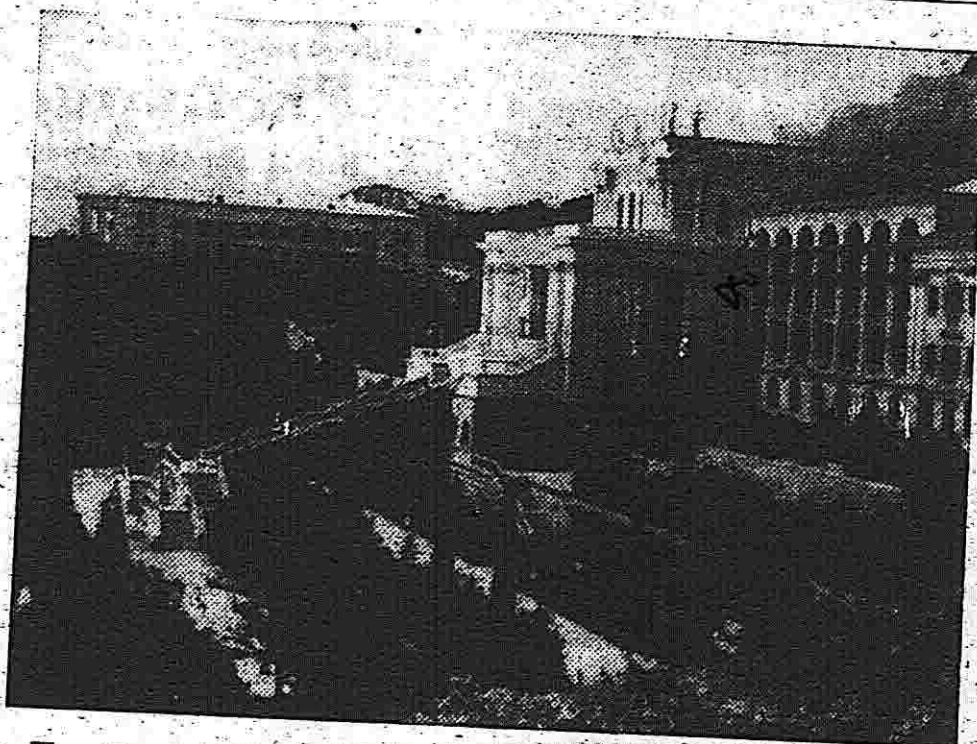
ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film JUMBO starring Doris Day.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film WORLD BY NIGHT with Farsi translation.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4:30, 7, p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4:30, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.



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